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5. To be naturally not durable; to be transient; easily to lose vigour or beauty.
The glorious beauty on the head of the fat valley shall be a fading flower.
The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear. *Locke.*
Narcissus' change, to the vain virgin shows
Who trusts to beauty, trusts the fading rose. *Gay's Fan.*
To FADE. *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to languor; to deprive of freshness or vigour; to wither.
This is a man old, wrinkled, faded, withered;
And not a maiden, as thou say'st he is. *Shakespeare.*
His palms, though under weights they did not stand,
Still thriv'd; no Winter could his laurels fade. *Dryden.*
Restless anxiety, forlorn despair,
And all the faded family of care. *Garth's Dispenf.*
To FADGE. *v. n.* [*fegezan*, Saxon; *fagen*, German.]
1. To fuit; to fit; to have one part consistent with another.
How will this fadge? my master loves her dearly,
And I, poor monster, fond as much on him;
And she, mistaken, seems to dote on me. *Shakespeare.*
2. To agree; not to quarrel; to live in amity.
When they thriv'd they never fadg'd,
But only by the cars engag'd;
Like dogs that snarl about a bone,
And play together when they've none. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
3. To succeed; to hit.
The fox had a fetch; and when he saw it would not fadge,
away goes he presently. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
4. This is a mean word not now used, unless perhaps in ludicrous and low compositions.
FADGES. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] Excrements; but often used to express the ingredients and settlings after distillation and infusion. *Quincy.*
To FAG. *v. a.* [*fago*, Latin.] To grow weary; to faint with weariness.
Creighton witheld his force 'till the Italian begun to fag,
and then brought him to the ground. *Mackenzie's Lives.*
FAGE'ND. *n. f.* [*from fag and end*.]
1. The end of a web of cloth, generally made of coarser materials.
2. The refuse or meaner part of any thing.
In the world's fage'nd
A nation lies. *Fanshawe.*
When they are the worst of their way, and fixt in the fage'nd of business, they are apt to look not kindly upon those who go before them. *Cullier of Emoy.*
FAGOT. *n. f.* [*fagot*, Welsh and Armorick; *fagot*, French.]
1. A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire.
About the pile of *fagots*, sticks and hay,
The bellows raised the newly kindled flame. *Fairfax, b. ii.*
Spare for no *fagots*, let there be enow;
Place pitchy barrels on the fatal stake. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*
Mitres or *fagots* have been the rewards of different persons, according as they pronounced these consecrated syllables or not. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
2. A bundle of sticks for any purpose.
The black prince filled a ditch with *fagots* as successfully as the generals of our times do it with fascines. *Addis. Spectator.*
3. A soldier numbered in the muster-roll, but not really existing.
To FA'GOT. *v. a.* [*from the noun*] To tie up; to bundle together.
He was too warm on picking work to dwell,
But *fagoted* his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and rattled, all was well. *Dryden.*
To FA'IL. *v. n.* [*failler*, French; *faeln*, Welsh. *Pezron.*]
1. To be deficient; to cease from former plenty; to fall short; not to be equal to demand or use.
The waters *fail* from the sea, and the flood decayeth and drieth up.
Where the credit and money *fail*, barter alone must do. *Locke.*
2. To be extinct; to cease to be produced.
Help, Lord, for the godly man cealeth; for the faithful *fail* from among the children of men. *Pf. xii. 1.*
Let there not *fail* from the house of Joab one that hath an issue. *2 Sa. iii. 29.*
3. To cease; to perish; to be lost.
For Titan, by the mighty loss dismay'd,
Among the heavens th' immortal fact display'd,
Left the remembrance of his grief should *fail*. *Addison.*
4. To die; to lose life.
Had the king in his last sickness *fail'd*,
Their heads should have gone off. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
Both he that helpeth shall fall, and he that is holpen shall fall down, and they all shall *fail* together. *Jf. xxxi. 3.*
5. To sink; to be torn down; to languish through resistance.
Neither will I be always wroth; for the spirit should *fail* before me. *Jf. liij. 16.*

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6. To decay; to decline; to languish.
Mine eyes *fail*. *Pf. cxix. 82.*
I perceive
Thy mortal fight to *fail*: objects divine
Must needs impair and weary human sense. *Milt. Par. Lof.*
7. To miss; not to produce its effect.
Consider of deformity not as a sign which is deceivable, but as a cause which seldom *faileth* of the effect. *Bacon's Essays.*
This jest was first of th' other house's making,
And, five times try'd, has never *fail'd* of taking. *Dryden.*
A persuasion that we shall overcome any difficulties, that we meet with in the sciences, seldom *fails* to carry us through them. *Locke.*
He does not remember whether every grain came up or not; but he thinks that very few *fail'd*. *Mortimer's Husband.*
8. To miss; not to succeed in a design.
I am enjoin'd, by oath, if I *fail*
Of the right casket, never in my life
To woo a maid in way of marriage. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*
In difficulties of state, the true reason of *failings* proceeds from failings in the administration. *L'Estrange.*
Men who have been busied in the pursuit of the philosopher's stone, have *failed* in their design. *Addison's Guardian.*
9. To be deficient in duty.
Endeavour to fulfill God's commands, to repent as often as you *fail* of it, and to hope for pardon and acceptance of him. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*
To FAIL. *v. a.*
1. To desert; not to continue to assist or supply.
The ship was now left alone, as proud lords be when fortune *fails* them. *Sidney, b. ii.*
So hast thou oft with guile thine honour blent;
But little may such guile thee now avail.
If wanted force and fortune do not much me *fail*. *Fai. Qu.*
There shall be signs in the sun, the moon, and the stars,
mens hearts *ailing* them for fear. *Lu. xxi. 26.*
Her heart *failed* her, and she would fain have compounded for her life. *L'Estrange.*
He presumes upon his parts that they will not *fail* him at time of need, and so thinks it superfluous labour to make any provision beforehand. *Locke.*
2. Not to assist; to neglect; to omit to help.
Since nature *fail*s us in no needful thing,
Why want I means my inward self to see? *Davies.*
3. To omit; not to perform.
The inventive god who never *fails* his part,
Inspires the wit, when once he warms the heart. *Dryden.*
4. To be wanting to.
There shall not *fail* thee a man on the throne. *1 Kings ii. 4.*
FAIL. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]
1. Misfortune; miss; unsuccessfulness.
2. Omission; non-performance.
Mark and perform it, seest thou? for the *fail*
Of any point in't shall not only be
Death to thyself, but to thy lewd-tongu'd wife. *Shakespeare.*
He will without *fail* drive out from before you the Cannanites. *Jof. iii. 10.*
3. Deficiency; want.
4. Death; extinction.
How grounded he his title to the crown
Upon our *fail*? *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
FA'ILING. *n. f.* [*from fail*.] Deficiency; imperfection; faults not atrocious; lapse.
Besides what *failings* may be in the matter, even in the expressions there must often be great obscurities. *Digby.*
To *failings* mild, but zealous for desert;
The clearest head, and the sincerest heart. *Pope.*
Even good men have many temptations to subdue, many conflicts with those enemies which war against the soul, and many *failings* and lapses to lament and recover. *Rogers.*
FA'ILURE. *n. f.* [*from fail*.]
1. Deficiency; cessation.
There must have been an universal *failure* and want of springs and rivers all the Summer season. *Woodward's N. Hist.*
2. Omission; non-performance; slip.
He that, being subject to an apoplexy, used still to carry his remedy about him; but upon a time shifting his cloaths, and not taking that with him, chanced upon that very day to be surpris'd with a fit: he wou'd his death to a mere accident, to a little inadvertency and *failure* of memory. *South's Sermons.*
3. A lapse; a slight fault.
FA'IN. *adj.* [*preagn*, Saxon.]
1. Glad; merry; cheerful; fond. It is still retained in Scotland in this sense.
And in her hand she held a mirror bright,
Wherein her face she often view'd *fain*. *Fairy Queen.*
My lips will be *fain* when I sing unto thee, and so will my soul whom thou hast delivered. *Psalms lxxi.*
2. Forced; obliged; compelled. [This signification seems to have arisen from the mistake of the original signification in some ambiguous expressions; as, *I was fain to do this*, would equally

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- equally suit with the rest of the sentence, whether it was understood to mean *I was compelled*, or *I was glad to do it for fear of worse*. Thus the primary meaning seems to have been early lost.]
Every weight to shroud it did constrain;
And this fair couple eke to shroud themselves were *fain*.
Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 1. Stan. 6.
Whoever will hear, he shall find God; whoever will study to know, shall be also *fain* to believe. *Hooker, b. v.*
I was *fain* to fortwear it; they would else have married me to the rotten medlar. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*
When Hildebrand had accus'd Henry IV. there were none so hardy as to defend their lord; wherefore he was *fain* to humble himself before Hildebrand. *Raleigh's Essays.*
The learned Castilio was *fain* to make trenchers at Basle, to keep himself from starving. *Locke.*
FA'IN. *adv.* [*from the adjective*.] Gladly; very desirously; according to earnest wishes.
Now I would give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground: I would *fain* die a dry death. *Shakespeare.*
Why would'st thou urge me to confess a flame
I long have stifled, and would *fain* conceal. *Addison's Cato.*
Fain would I Raphael's godlike art rehearse,
And show th' immortal labours in my verse. *Addison.*
The plebeians would *fain* have a law enacted to lay all mens rights and privileges upon the same level. *Swift.*
To FA'IN. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To wish; to desire fondly.
Fairer than fairest, in his *ailing* eye,
Whose sole aspect he counts felicity. *Spenser on Love.*
To FAINT. *v. n.* [*fainer*, French.]
1. To decay; to wear or waste away quickly.
Those figures in the gilded clouds, while we gaze upon them, *faint* before the eye, and decay into confusion. *Pope.*
2. To lose the animal functions; to sink motionless and senseless.
Their young children were out of heart, and their women and young men *fainted* for thirst, and fell down in the streets. *Judith vii. 22.*
We are ready to *faint* with fasting. *1 Mac. iii. 17.*
Upon hearing the honour intended her, she *fainted* away, and fell down as dead. *Guardian, N^o. 167.*
3. To grow feeble.
They will stand in their order, and never *faint* in their watches. *Ecclesi. xliii. 10.*
The imagination cannot be always alike constant and strong, and if the success follow not speedily it will *faint* and lose strength. *Bacon's Natural History, N^o. 953.*
4. To sink into dejection.
Left they *faint*
At the sad sentence rigorously urg'd,
All terror hide. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 108.*
To FAINT. *v. a.* To deject; to depress; to enfeeble. A word little in use.
It *faints* me
To think what follows. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
FAINT. *adj.* [*fane*, French.]
1. Languid; weak; feeble.
In the more intemperate climates the spirits, either exhiled by heat or compress'd by cold, are rendered *faint* and sluggish. *Temple.*
2. Not bright; not vivid; not striking.
The blue compared with these is a *faint* and dark colour, and the indigo and violet are much darker and *fainter*. *Newton.*
The length of the image I measured from the *faintest* and utmost red at one end, to the *faintest* and utmost blue at the other end, excepting only a little penumbra. *Newton's Opt.*
From her naked limbs of glowing white,
In folds loose floating, fell the *fainter* lawn. *Thomson.*
3. Not loud; not piercing.
The pump after this being employed from time to time, the sound grew *fainter* and *fainter*. *Boyle.*
4. Feeble of body.
Two neighbouring shepherds, *faint* with thirst, stood at the common boundary of their grounds. *Rambler.*
5. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous; not ardent.
Faint heart never won fair lady. *Proverb in Camden's Rem.*
Our *faint* Egyptians pray for Antony;
But in their servile hearts they own Octavius. *Dryden.*
6. Dejected; depressed.
Consider him that endureth such contradiction against himself, left ye be wearied and *faint* in your minds. *Hebr. xii. 3.*
7. Not vigorous; not active.
The defects which hindered the conquest, were the *faint* prosecution of the war, and the looseness of the civil government. *Davies on Ireland.*
FAINTHEARTED. *adj.* [*faint* and *heart*.] Cowardly; timorous; dejected; easily depressed.
Fear not, neither be *fainthearted* for the two tails of these smoking firebrands. *Jf. vii. 4.*
They should resolve the next day as victorious conquerors to take the city, or else there as *fainthearted* cowards to end their days. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

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- Now the late *fainthearted* rout,
O'erthrown and scatter'd round about,
Chac'd by the horror of their fear,
From bloody fray of knight and bear;
Took heart again and fac'd about,
As if they meant to stand it out. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3.*
Villain, stand off! base, groveling, worthless wretches,
Mongrels in faction; poor *fainthearted* traitors. *Addis. Cato.*
FAINTHEARTEDLY. *adv.* [*from fainthearted*.] Timorously; in a cowardly manner.
FAINTHEARTEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from fainthearted*.] Cowardice; timorousness; want of courage.
FAINTING. *n. f.* [*from faint*.] Deliquium; temporary loss of animal motion.
These *faintings* her physicians suspect to proceed from contusions. *Wise's Surgery.*
FAINTISHNESS. *n. f.* [*from faint*.] Weakness in a slight degree; incipient debility.
A certain degree of heat lengthens and relaxes the fibres; whence proceeds the sensation of *faintness* and debility in a hot day. *Arbutnot on Air.*
FAINTLING. *adj.* [*from faint*.] Timorous; feeble-minded.
A burlesque or low word.
There's no having patience, thou art such a *faintling* filly creature. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
FAINTLY. *adv.* [*from faint*.]
1. Feebly; languidly.
Love's like a torch, which, if secur'd from blasts,
Will *faintly* burn; but then it longer lasts:
Expos'd to storms of jealousy and doubt,
The blaze grows greater, but 'tis sooner out. *Walsh.*
2. Not in bright colours.
Nature affords at least a glimm'ring light;
The lines, tho' touch'd but *faintly*, are drawn right. *Pope.*
3. Without force of representation.
I have told you what I have seen and heard but *faintly*; nothing like the image and horror of it. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
An obscure and confused idea represents the object so *faintly*, that it doth not appear plain to the mind. *Watts.*
4. Without strength of body.
With his loll'd tongue he *faintly* licks his prey,
His warm breath blows her flit up as she lies. *Dryden.*
5. Not vigorously; not actively.
Though still the famish'd English, like pale ghosts,
Faintly besiege us one hour in a month. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*
6. Timorously; with dejection; without spirit.
Loth was the ape, though praised, to adventure;
Yet *faintly* 'gan into his work to enter. *Hubbard's Tale.*
He *faintly* now declines the fatal strife;
So much his love was dearer than his life. *Denham.*
FAINTNESS. *n. f.* [*from faint*.]
1. Languour; feebleness; want of strength.
If the prince of the lights of heaven, which now as a giant doth run his unwearied courses, should through a languishing *faintness* begin to stand. *Hooker, b. i. f. 3.*
This proceeded not from any violence of pain, but from a general languishing and *faintness* of spirits, which made him think nothing worth the trouble of one careful thought. *Temple.*
2. Inactivity; want of vigour.
This evil proceeds rather of the unsoundness of the counsels laid for the reformation, or of *faintness* in following and effecting the same, than of any such fatal course appointed of God. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
3. Timorousness; dejection.
The paleness of this flow'r
Bewray'd the *faintness* of my master's heart. *Shakespeare, Hamlet VI.*
FAINTY. *adj.* [*from faint*.] Weak; feeble; languid; debilitated; enfeebled.
When Winter frosts constrain the field with cold,
The *fainty* root can take no steady hold. *Dryden, Virg. Georg.*
The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could respire;
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire;
The *fainty* knights were scorched, and knew not where
To run for shelter; for no shade was near. *Dryden.*
FAIR. *adj.* [*fægen*, Saxon; *faur*, Danish.]
1. Beautiful; elegant of feature; handsome. *Fair* seems in the common acceptation to be restrained, when applied to women, to the beauty of the face.
Thou art a *fair* woman to look upon. *Gen. xii. 11.*
My decay'd *fair*,
A funny look of his will soon repair. *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors.*
2. Not black; not brown; white in the complexion.
I never yet saw man,
But she would spell him backward; if *fair* fac'd,
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister;
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antic,
Made a foul blot. *Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing.*
Let us look upon men in several climates: the Ethiopians are black, flat-nosed, and crisp-haired: the Moors tawny; the Northern people large, and *fair* complexioned. *Hale.*